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- Estimation de  $PCO_2$  cas d'Acidose M.

$$PCO_2 = (HCO_3^- \times 1,5) + 8$$

- Estimation de  $PCO_2$  cas d'Alcalose M.

$$PCO_2 = (HCO_3^- \times 0,7) + 21$$

• Acidose Respiratoire :  $\rightarrow \uparrow$  de  $PCO_2$

$\rightarrow$  causes : destruction respiratoire.

- l'asthme.

$\rightarrow$  corrigé par :  $\uparrow H^+$  Rénal donc  $HCO_3^-$  dans le sang  $\uparrow$   
 $\uparrow$  de la ventilation

• Alcalose Respiratoire :

d'anomalie acido basique la plus fréquente.

$\rightarrow$  les causes :

anémie ; pneumonies ; Altitudes.

! Un PH normal n'élimine pas une pathologie Acido-Basique

Intervention : Tampon chimique + Acid. + poumons

	PH	$HCO_3^-$	$PCO_2$	$K^+$	$Cl^-$
Acidose Méta	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	selon TA
Alcalose Méta	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	tyis
Acidose Respi	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$
Alcalose Respi	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$